

PROGRESA:

Basic Facts and Evidence on Program Impact

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June 19, 2003

PROGRESA: Program Benefits

Education: Monthly Subsidy Rates (pesos), July-December 1999

	Males	Females
Primary		
-- Grade 3	80	80
-- Grade 4	95	95
-- Grade 5	125	125
-- Grade 6	165	165
-- Supplies	100 (per semester)	100 (per semester)
Secondary		
-- Grade 7	240	250
-- Grade 8	250	280
-- Grade 9	265	305
-- Supplies	190 (per semester)	190 (per semester)

Note: Subsidy rates are indexed to inflation and adjusted every six months. Subsidy payments paid in cash to mothers every other month, on condition that child has attended school at least 85 percent of school days over the preceding period.

Health and Nutrition:

Health Services:

- Preventive medical care including prenatal care, well-baby care and immunizations, adult preventive visits to clinics
- Growth monitoring from conception till 5 years of age

Health and nutrition education:

Lectures (“platicas”) on recognizing and preventing illness and malnutrition; childhood immunizations; sanitation and hygiene; oral rehydration therapy; etc.

Nutritional supplements:

For children aged 0-2 and for pregnant and lactating women

Monthly grant for consumption of food:

125 pesos *per household* (July-December 1999). Conditioned on attending scheduled visits to health centers

Note: The maximum total monthly payment for any single household is 750 pesos, including education subsidies and grant for food consumption.

PROGRESA: Evolution of program coverage

Year	Number of States	Number of Municipalities	Number of Families (thousands)
1997	13	466	404.2
1998	30	1,681	1,505.7
1999	31	1,984	2,301.2

PROGRESA: Impacts on primary and secondary school enrollment

	Initial enrollment rate	Crude difference-in-difference (1)	Refined difference-in-difference (2)
Primary (grades 3-6)	92%	1.1%	2.2%
Secondary (grades 7-9)	65%	4.9%	8.4%

- (1) Difference in post-program enrollment rate between program and control regions, minus the difference in pre-program enrollment rates between program and control regions.
- (2) Based on estimated probit coefficient of program x eligible interaction term. The probit regression controls for community, school, and family characteristics. Schultz, 1999.

PROGRESA: Measures of health impact

Measure	Percentage change among included households relative to control households
Incidence of illness, children 0-5	- 12%
Days of difficulty with daily activities, adults	- 19%
Days of difficulty due to illness, adults	- 19%
Distance able to walk without fatigue, adults	+ 7.5%
Prenatal first visits in first trimester of pregnancy	+ 8%
Incidence of stunting, children 12-36 months	44% -> 41%
Rate of growth, children 12-36 months	+ 16%

Gertler, 2000; Hoddinott, Skoufias, and Washburn 2000

PROGRESA: Impacts on nutrition

Type of Food	Percentage change in expenditures of included households relative to control households
Fruits and vegetables	19.3
Milk and cheese	33.8
Meat	24.2
Bread	32.0

PROGRESA: Impacts on poverty

Poverty measure	Percentage change among included families relative to control families
Headcount (number of households with per capita expenditures less than \$1-a-day at Purchasing Power Parity)	- 10%
Poverty gap (total shortfall in expenditures below the poverty line, among all poor households)	- 30%
Severity of poverty (total of the squared value of poverty gap for each poor household)	- 45%

Skoufias, 2001

Other Targeted Conditional Transfer programs

Program (country)	Scope				
	Poverty reduction	Education	Health	Nutrition	Reduce child labor
Food for Education (Bangladesh)	No	YES	No	Implicit	?
Bolsa Escola (Brazil, urban)	YES	YES	No	Some	Implicit
PETI (Brazil, rural)	YES	YES	No	No	Explicit
PRAF-BID II (Honduras)	No	YES	YES	YES	Implicit
Beca Escolar (Ecuador)	YES	YES	?	?	Explicit
Red de Protección Social (Nicaragua)	YES	YES	YES	YES	Implicit
Jamaica (Unified Benefit Program) (?)	YES	YES	YES	No (?)	No (?)

Comparative Data on Economic Performance, Social Indicators, and Governance:
Mexico vs. Other Latin America and the Caribbean, circa late 1990s

	Income per capita at PPP 1997	Average Growth in Real GDP 1996-2001 (%)	Life Expectancy at Birth 1997 (years)	Primary School Enrollment Rate, Net 1997 (%)	Primary School Completion Rate 1995 (%)	Secondary School Enrollment Rate, Net 1998 (%)	Government Effectiveness 2001	Control of Corruption 2001
Argentina	12,080	1.4	73	106.8	70.1	73.7	0.18	-0.36
Bolivia	2,250	3.1	61	97.1	n.a.	n.a.	-0.47	-0.72
Brazil	6,930	2.1	67	98.5	n.a.	n.a.	-0.27	-0.02
Chile	8,420	3.9	75	87.9	100.0	70.3	1.13	1.40
Colombia	5,760	1.0	71	86.7	73.0	45.6	-0.38	-0.39
Costa Rica	6,860	4.5	77	89.0	87.6	41.0	0.74	0.87
Dominican Republic	4,640	6.8	68	87.4	n.a.	52.7	-0.24	-0.20
Ecuador	3,120	1.0	69	96.7	85.2	45.9	-0.94	-0.98
El Salvador	4,140	2.9	69	80.6	76.7	37.5	-0.25	-0.33
Guatemala	3,490	3.6	64	82.7	49.6	n.a.	-0.63	-0.69
Guyana	3,580	2.5	64	85.4	91.4	n.a.	0.02	-0.45
Haiti	1,420	1.8	54	79.7	n.a.	n.a.	-1.32	-0.84
Honduras	2,360	2.8	66	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-0.58	-0.63
Mexico	7,590	4.5	72	102.4	85.6	56.1	0.28	-0.28
Nicaragua	1,870	5.0	68	77.3	50.5	32.7	-0.73	-0.80
Paraguay	4,640	0.7	70	91.7	78.4	42.0	-1.20	-0.97
Peru	4,570	2.1	69	103.1	n.a.	61.5	-0.35	-0.04

Sources: Growth rates calculated from International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook September 2002*.
Government effectiveness and control of corruption from Kaufmann, Kraay, and Zoido-Lobaton, 2002.
All other figures from World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2002* CD-ROM.